

AUGUST 21, 22 AND 23:

U.S. AIRCRAFT ATTACKED

**HANOI**

CENTRAL QUARTERS

**VIETNAM**

**COURIER**

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V.N. — Tel. 3041

August 20

1967

No 125

4th Year

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1967

# 13 U.S. PLANES DOWNED OVER THE CAPITAL CITY

Two Disastrous Days for  
U.S. Air Force in North VN:

August 21 **8** Planes

August 23 **10** Planes

Downed. Many Pilots  
Captured.

☆

Up to August 23.

**2,215**

U.S. Planes Brought Down



One of the U.S. planes downed over Hanoi  
on August 21, 1967



Hanoi A.A. batteries in action — Aug. 23, 1967: 8 U.S. planes downed

In this issue:

☆ Sept. 2, 1945 - Sept. 2, 1967

**22 YEARS OF  
SOVEREIGNTY  
OF AN INDE-  
PENDENT AND  
FREE COUNTRY**

(Page 4 B)

☆ THE 1945 AU-  
GUST GENERAL  
INSURRECTION  
IN SAIGON

-(Page 4)

☆ STABILITY OF  
THE D.R.V.N.  
PEOPLE'S STATE

(Page 5)



Page 3:

**Saigon Puppet  
Administration: A  
Torn Screen for  
the U.S. War of  
Aggression**



SEPTEMBER 2, 1945

SEPTEMBER 2, 1967

# 22 YEARS OF SOVEREIGNTY OF AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE COUNTRY

ONE more year is added to the protracted and hard fighting to defend and build up the country. The D.R.V.N. is 22 years old and from Ca Mau Cape to the Viet Nam-China border gun reports of the fight against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation resound victoriously.

The South Viet Nam people and Liberation Armed Forces have defeated the local war conducted by the U.S. expeditionary force and satellite troops with the help of the puppet army. The enemy is in a state of unprecedentedly bitter failure. In North Viet Nam, the U.S. air war of destruction is in an impasse. The democratic republican regime is steadily progressing along the socialist path. The people all over our country are standing shoulder to shoulder to carry through the solemn oath made in President Ho Chi Minh's letter to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for

Liberation: "Resolutely to liberate the South, defend the North, and eventually achieve reunification of the country."

This determination is the development in the past 22 years of the immortal sentence contained in the Declaration of Independence of September 2, 1945:

"The entire Vietnamese people are determined to mobilize all their physical and mental strength to sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their independence and liberty."

Facts in the past 22 years have shown that the Vietnamese people have unwaveringly lived up to their oath of liberating the country.

With bamboo spikes and rudimentary weapons they rose up to defeat the aggression of the French colonialists propped up by the British and U.S. imperialists. Nine years of resistance war led to the great victory of Dien Bien Phu. Their great sacrifices and material losses have been realized in the recognition by the 1954 Geneva Agreements of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of our country.

At present, in face of the most brutal aggression in this century committed by the U.S. in face of the mightiest aggressive expeditionary army of imperialism, in face of a

huge amount of war materials poured into a small country—a fact never seen in the history of modern wars—the Vietnamese people firmly confident in their just cause, are resolved to fight back without the least fear. In this rather unequal fight, victory has already been in the hands of the Vietnamese people.

During 22 years since the founding of our republic and even 77 years since our people have been forced to put up armed struggle for self-liberation (in November 1940 when the springing of the patriots in Nam Bo took place), the generations have succeeded generations to continue their lofty and time-honored cause for independence and freedom.

What has created for our people this inexhaustible source of strength to constantly uphold this lofty banner. That is their ardent love for the people's democratic power set up all over our country since September 2, 1945 and their readiness to sacrifice all for it. That day our people were able to be master of their life and destiny after nearly one century of unremitting struggle. From the darkness of the medieval, feudal period and in the gloomy, gilded, under the fascist colonialist regime, a

new state was founded. A genuine government of the people has come into being in extremely hard conditions and through a free election never known in our history. Under the slogan "combat ignorance, famine and foreign aggression", a happy life has been built, human dignity has found its value, the national independence and freedom have been achieved. All these constitute the source of our strength.

Since it was born just at the time when the revolutionary mainland was raging throughout Asia, the D.R.V.N. has found its position in this fire-burning land.

A first democratic country in Asia, Viet Nam has drawn from the enthusiasm and confidence of her people the necessary forces to defend their national independence and unity against the French reactionaries supported by the British and U.S. financiers and the Chinese reactionaries. While safeguarding her existence, Viet Nam is struggling not only for herself but also for the democratic forces in Asia.

Patriotism and genuine internationalism are also the source of our strength. Being a member of the socialist camp we neither fear to as-

sume the task of an outpost in South East Asia nor to bear the brunt of the war.

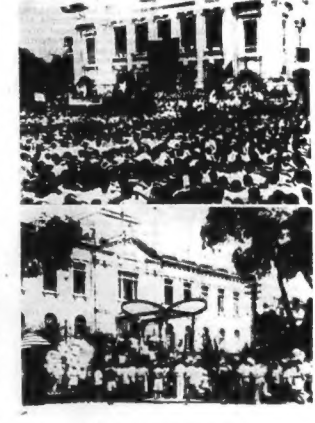
Today, socialism, the latest ideal of mankind has been realized in North Viet Nam. All present generations have placed to sacrifice all in order to defend to the end the democratic republican regime. The South Vietnamese

people have for over a quarter of a century been fighting with the resolve to defeat and sweep away the U.S. aggressive expeditionary troops and to smash the Saigon traitors' regime, lackey of the U.S. so as to set up a national and democratic coalition administration which can in the present time represent

the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of our people living south of the 17th parallel. And then they have worked gradually to reunify the country—an earnest aspiration of a people which has a common a millennium history and has been artificially split under the French domination. Part of this dream of the South Vietnamese people has materialized in the South Viet Nam controlled by the N.F.L. where a people's self-managing administration has been set up which was anxious to oppose the U.S. military aggression and laying the foundations of a happy life in future. For this reason the U.S. aggressors have failed over two years of fierce attacks to nibble at the liberated areas. The latter have instead been expanded.

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," this famous statement made by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17, 1960 constitutes not only the leitmotif of every Vietnamese people but also their confidence in victory.

September of this year comes at a time when the struggle all over our country has recorded many glorious victories. But in face of the new attempt of war escalation by the U.S. imperialists, especially the barbarous air raids on Hanoi in August, the Vietnamese people feel it all the more necessary to hold higher the banner of independence and freedom, to make of their national liberation and for their obligation toward other nations. We will forward more resolutely to defeat completely the U.S. aggressive war.



Insurrection in Hanoi on August 19, 1945:  
— Assault on the puppet governor's palace.

EVERYWHERE people talked about "One, Two" or to the rhythm of fiery marching songs. Meetings, trade union conferences and lectures which took place frequently at Nguyen Van Ho Theatre drew in many workers and other people of Saigon. "The house was brought down everytime the speaker put forward the slogan "Down with the puppet administration. Power to the people!" Those who could not secure a seat in the theatre stood listening

demonstrators-to-be free of charge. People walked in step along boulevards to the sound of "One, Two" or to the rhythm of fiery marching songs. By 4 a.m. Aug. 25, the puppet administration set up by the Japanese had been overthrown by the revolutionary masses. By 6 a.m. all public services had been taken over by the people. Saigon underwent a complete change. Gold-star red flags were flown on top of Tin Ngu flag-pole and over various offices. Revolutionary youth units and Vanguard Youth

Seigon, Sept. 2, 1945: Demonstrators welcoming the proclamation of independence



Brigades in a militant mood mounted a close guard on the streets. The French and Japanese were downcast. They no longer moved arrogantly in the open streets but marched dispiritedly along the pavements, knowing that from then on this had returned to its real masters—the Vietnamese people. Saigon was living one its liveliest and most bubbling days. Those who had been slaves only yesterday took to the streets. They marched on the soil of their Fatherland, in the heart of their own city, alongside their own compatriots and revolutionary cadres. They called one another open "comrades", a truthful manner, as if they had known one another ever so long. The demonstration began. A sea of people flooded all main thoroughfares. There were theories of workers from different trade-unions including mechanics, hairdressers, shoe-makers and functionaries, groups of youth, women, old folks, students and pupils, children, militarymen, police-

a forest of gold-star red flags placards and banners. Many shouted themselves hoarse, crying: "Down with Japanese fascism!" "Down with puppet Nguyen Van Sam!" "The Viet Nam is power!"

They chanted slogans and sang. The song *On the March* was on the lips of the Saigon youth. All shops were closed. Flags were displayed at all windows. All families took part in the demonstration. Coaches moved at top speed from Saigon to Cholon, Ban Co, Phu Nhuan and Go Vap, each flying a gold-star red flag. Coaches offered seats and welcomed onto the clock. Tram-cars between Saigon and Cholon only stopped when full up and were required. So many passengers clustered around the trams that there was not room for a foot to stand on the footboard. Some demonstrators mounted on top of the trams, waving flags and shouting slogans.

The demonstration wound up late in the afternoon brimming over with confidence in the to-morrow Viet Nam's full independence.

men, and peasants. Some wore uniforms, others a great variety of clothes—European style, blouses, shorts, pajamas, long tunics and turbans... Most remarkable was the contingent of militiamen and some guards in very different dresses, carrying knives flat-

## A FUNDAMENTAL GUARANTEE OF OUR VICTORY STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N. PEOPLE'S STATE

THE August 1945 Revolution, waged under the leadership of the working class, with two fundamental tasks—anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism—, gave birth to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on September 2, 1945. It was "one of the forerunners of the general collapse of the old world system, one of the major events of our era." Within a matter of days, eighty years of national humiliation were ended, centuries of domination abolished. The Vietnamese people recovered their independence, freedom and national unity.

### THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER AND IGNORANCE

THE struggle against hunger was one of the most urgent tasks. A series of measures was taken: strict economy of rice, mutual help drives, intensification of production, provisional suspension of agricultural taxes, which yielded good results.

### FAMINE WAS FIRST LIMITED, THEN WIPED OUT

IT was difficult to assess the tremendous impact of this success. The people felt all the more bound to the regime which had given evidence of its organizational ability in successfully facing that trial.

Parallel to the struggle against hunger, that against illiteracy was conducted on a large scale. Within a year, 75,000 classes were created all over the country, with 95,000 teachers, 2,300,000 pupils. In the to-morrow people learned to read and write.

### THE DEFENCE OF THE PEASANTS' INTERESTS

GREAT attention was paid to the improvement of the peasants' living conditions. A law on labour guaranteed peasants' most fundamental rights: 8-hour work week, one-month notice in case of dismissal, etc. In support of the peasants' struggle for a reduction of land rent and interest rates, a decree stipulated that as from November 1945 land rents should be reduced by 25% compared with those prior to August 1945; it also ordered a debt moratorium and the abolition of debts contracted before the Revolution. In the course of the war the resistance against French colonialist aggression, democratic reforms were carried out in the agrarian field. Land rents, agricultural taxes, and interest rates were substantially reduced, making it possible for the peasantry to improve their living conditions, intensify production work, and lift backwardness better. As a result of redistribution of land, provisional abolition of land speculation and holdings belonging to traitors and French colonialists, the pe-

ting at the peasants' disposal of lands belonging to owners who had taken refuge in enemy occupied zones and made it possible for them to reclaim millions of hectares of land given to the peasants.

### "LAND TO THE TILLERS"

THE people's power did not content itself with partial measures. Land reform, voted in 1953, was to be completed in 1957 in wholly liberated North Viet Nam. It handed definitively to 2 million peasant households 810,000 hectares of land, 3 million implements, 100,000 head of cattle and 150,000 horses. The peasants became masters of the land and the countryside. A free peasantry was born; it now had the necessary means to produce more for its own needs and contribute an invaluable part to the building of socialism.

However, tiny land holdings could not ensure to the small peasants a stable basis of subsistence. With a view to protecting them against natural calamities, unscrupulous loans and land speculation by merchants and money

against the differentiation which began to appear among the various strata of the peasantry, it is other words to the peasants to engage in it. The State launched agricultural co-operation. Starting in 1953, the drive toward co-operation was in late 1956: 85.8% of the peasant households had joined the co-ops. By the end of 1956, 95% of the total number of peasant households. A new peasantry has appeared in North Viet Nam. A decisive turn has been taken in the life of the peasants.

### DAILY RICE IS ENSURED

FORMERLY, to eat his fill was for a poor peasant a dream, could never come true. All he had was a few bags and stalks of rice, and he had to turn from father to son. But by 1956, 90% of the poor peasants and 100% of the peasants (Continued page 7)

## THE 1945 AUGUST CELEBRATION IN SAIGON

outside. The whole of Gallieni street gave its warm response and shouts of slogans echoed far and wide. On the night of August 24 and early on August 25, 1945, huge gold-star red flags, together with messages calling for participation in the Aug. 25 demonstration, fluttered over Nguyen Van Ho Theatre and many other areas, causing a stir in the city. It seemed that an invisible bond had linked up houses and people with one another in whole hamlets, whole city districts and whole boulevards and there was an unusual mood which spread from the suburban areas to the centre of the city, the Ben Thanh market, the railway station and the Ong Lam Bridge area. Virtually nobody slept that night. Some were busy printing leaflets. Others went on with necessary preparations: flags, banners, bamboo spears, hand-grenades, knives and hand-knives. Leaflets and revolutionary papers were handed round. On highways, coaches and tram-cars flowed into Saigon from Hie Mon and Lai Thieu, carrying



# WORLD PEOPLES INDICATE AGAINST NEW U.S. BOMBINGS OF HANOI

THE U.S. air raids on Hanoi on August 12, 1967, have aroused great indignation all over the world. The press, radio, and television of many countries have energetically condemned this new war escalation.

From Cairo seething with the movement against the U.S. and the Israeli aggression, the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Arab Solidarity Committee has issued a statement condemning the barbarous air bombings by the U.S. of populated quarters of Hanoi on August 12, 1967, regarding them as a dangerous step in the U.S. war escalation in Viet Nam and calling on the peoples of Asia, Africa and all peace-loving people in the world to check in time the new crimes of the American imperialists.

In Phnom Penh, the Royal Government of Cambodia voiced its indignation against these bombings and pointed out: "With the increasing terror soon by American aircraft in the D.R.V.N., the U.S. cannot be regarded as a civilized country."

The Central Committee of

show their greater grandeur in their aggressive war in Viet Nam. With more and more efficient aid from socialist countries, the Vietnamese people will defeat the aggressors.

Patheo Lao Radio and the Communist press strongly protested against the U.S. bombing of Hanoi, which is a complete violation of the Geneva Convention and the August 12 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry. Patheo Lao Radio said: "The new barbaric crimes committed by the U.S. against the Vietnamese people are an insolent challenge to the socialist countries and peace-loving people in the world." The Communist press pointed to the lack of initiative of the U.S., saying: "The bombing of Long Bien bridge means

against Viet Nam as against themselves. They will close their ranks with the Vietnamese people and fight against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy. Should U.S. imperialism continue to go back on the adventurous path of expanding its war in Viet Nam, the Arab Federation, the Arab League of Trade Unions, the French Women's Union, vehemently condemned the U.S. air raids on Hanoi, and targets near the Viet Nam-China border.

In Peking, Chao Yi, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, regarding the recent U.S. air bombings of Hanoi as an unpardonable crime. Once again, he confirmed the unwavering stand of China to staunchly support and help the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

At Berlin, on August 14, G.D.R. Vice Foreign Minister Fischer stressed, "The American aggression against the Vietnamese people for their crimes to the world's people. The G.D.R. strongly supports the struggle of the Vietnamese people."

On August 15, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Korea declared, "The Korean people regard the aggression

that the U.S. is more and more in an impasse and is more barbarous."

The press in the U.S., France, West Germany also reflected the failure of the Johnson administration in Hanoi proper, instead of Hanoi and Mai Ha districts, etc.

Together with the barbaric attacks against provinces and districts in Hanoi proper, U.S. aircraft also carried out atrocious attacks against villages of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Thanh Tri and Tu Lam districts, in Hanoi suburbs.

According to available figures, since the new escalation of the war on August 1, 1967, U.S. bombing has killed 70 persons and wounded 154 others, including many women and children, and destroyed many dwelling houses and economic, medical

## New Crimes Against North Viet Nam...

(Continued from page 1)

and cultural establishments.

Together with their intensified attacks against Hanoi, the U.S. imperialists launched concentrated and barbarous attacks against provinces and districts in Hanoi proper, U.S. aircraft also carried out atrocious attacks against villages of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Thanh Tri and Tu Lam districts, in Hanoi suburbs.

According to available figures, since the new escalation of the war on August 1, 1967, U.S. bombing has killed 70 persons and wounded 154 others, including many women and children, and destroyed many dwelling houses and economic, medical

to children and 29 women, completely destroying the Red River in Quang Binh village, Gia Lam district (Hanoi) and causing a section of the 300 metres long and 5 metres deep, at the same time, they dropped a large quantity of waves many demolition bombs on the dyke systems and hydroelectric works in Vinh Pham province, including time-bombs, in order to kill the people and to rebuild the damaged dyke.

In the August 12, 1967, the U.S. dropped a large quantity of bombs and famines, directly threatening the life of millions of people.

Since August 1, 1967, hardly a day passed without a U.S. fierce bombing attack against the dyke systems and hydroelectric works in the provinces

of Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Binh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tay and Quang Ninh.

On August 12, 1967, they dropped on demolition bombs on the dyke systems and hydroelectric works in Vinh Pham province, including time-bombs, in order to kill the people and to rebuild the damaged dyke.

In the August 12, 1967, the U.S. dropped a large quantity of bombs and famines, directly threatening the life of millions of people.

In the Demilitarized Zone and Vinh Linh area, they also continued their aggression by sending 35-38

for indiscriminate bombings of villages inside and outside of the Demilitarized Zone.

On August 13, 15 and 18, 1967, U.S. several times carried out carpet bombings against many villages inside and outside the Demilitarized Zone, including Ho Xa township (Vinh Linh area) which has been reported attacked since early 1965, is almost razed to the ground.

### TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the channel of the trade-union paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and kindly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

## TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read:

South Viet Nam - Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat

By General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War

South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Biggest Military Operations (February - April 1967)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE, HANOI 1967

Distributor: XINHUSABBA

3a Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

(Continued from page 5)

had reached the standard of living of higher-middle peasants. When harvests are bad, the State supplies food to the peasants in the form of food, seeds, credits, fertilizers, etc. Twenty years ago, the peasants' children went to school. Now there is in each village a first-level (primary) school, and a second-level (junior secondary) school for every two villages on average. Almost all the children go to school. The State organized complementary education courses. Those having finished their secondary education are sent to vocational schools or higher-education establishments, or to schools and colleges in the socialist countries, and become engineers, doctors, artists, and so on. The State also organizes present one often runs across peasants who read scientific books and periodicals, discuss theories on genetics, heredity, cross-breeding, or construct a novel or a poem. Each village now has an infirmary and a maternity home. There are in the country more than 40,000 doctors, nurses and midwives. Paid maternity leaves are accorded to the women: creches, kindergartens, and classes organized by the co-operatives make it possible for women to participate actively in production work.

price, protecting them against speculation and hoarding. The State has made great efforts to improve the living standards of the people of the poorer strata, the building of clinics, kindergartens, besides the cheap-rent houses, rest-houses, and sanatoria built by the State.

Another fact worthy of note: most of the workers who were formerly illiterate now have finished the seventh grade of general education and form of general education (junior secondary); many of them have gone through the third-level (senior secondary) classes and even technical schools. The State organizes correspondence classes, short-term refresher courses, and so on, to enable the workers to acquire an appreciable amount of scientific and technical knowledge, making it possible for them not only to fulfill their duties in socialist building but also to be promoted to responsible posts and higher echelons in their professions.

## A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE WORKERS

## ...AND BY THE PEOPLE

## MANAGEMENT OF STATE AFFAIRS

ESIDES material and technical assistance, the people of all walks of life and nationalities, the State has taken fundamental democratic rights and freedoms, as laid down in the Constitution adopted by the National Assembly in 1960.

For the first time in the history of Viet Nam, the nature of the regime - Viet Nam is a Democratic Republic. All the power belongs to the people regardless of nationality, fortune, class, religion, etc. were affirmed in a fundamental law in accordance with the principles and tasks brought about by the new situation. The Constitution confirmed the revolutionary ac-

by sending their representatives to the managing committees or through the channel of the trade-union. Public discussions of plans, objectives, management methods norms and techniques in the general assemblies, work shops, production teams, etc. The initiatives sprung from these discussions are critically formulated against the leaders - all this promotes internal democracy, tends to remove theocracy and to do away with embezzlement and waste. Every one is invited to think about his own contribution to the socialist construction of the service. "To be the true master of one's co-operative, factory and country is not an empty slogan, but an ideal to be pursued by every Vietnamese, an objective to attain, and this is being carried into effect each day in the factories, on the fields, in the government offices.

As early as the first year of the D.R.V.N., general elections were held. On January 6, 1960, the entire Vietnamese people went to the polls to elect a general assembly. That same year the People's and Administrative Committees were elected to replace the local committees. The re-establishment of the National Assembly in 1960, the National Assembly, district and village People's Councils have been held every two years since 1957. In the course of the various political campaigns, stress has been laid on the rise of the young and the participation of women to public affairs. In district Councils, where all economic, political and social activities are planned and directed, particularly agricultural production plans, in 1965 64.5% of the representatives of the National Assembly were elected by the broad peasant masses. General elections of the National Assembly were held in 1960 (second legislature) and 1964 (third legislature) with the participation of 98% of the country's electorate. The number of representatives elected increased at the same time as that of representatives of the national minorities the women and the workers and peasants. This is clear evidence of the management of State affairs being in the hands of the broad masses of the country.

THE Vietnamese people have fought for long years for national independence, freedom from the feudal regime, under the Party's leadership. They are conscious of their achievements recorded in all fields over the last 22 years by the people's State. They are determined to gradually improving their living conditions. With the South, then against the North, every Vietnamese asks himself what he should do to contribute to the national struggle, thanks of the Party's leadership. The Southern comrades, ever-soberly following the Party to defend the people's power which has made of him a man in the full sense of the term, to preserve national independence and freedom. Whenever he takes American planes, he takes American bombs, he takes American soldiers, he takes American socialism, that is of his own future and that of his country.

PEASANTS, workers, and employees participate also in the management of operations, factories, and administrative services, either

## Reverse Side of Saigon...

(Continued from page 1)

commented: "They will have no president with a record like the election. The National Assembly was elected by

"AFP related an election rally in Bien Hoa as follows: 'On Wednesday morning (August 16) the population in Bien Hoa showed complete indifference to the first public presentation of the ten candidates in the presidential election to be held next September 31st. The audience walked out one by one as the candidates took the stage. When it was the turn of dentist Hoang Co Binh (a presidential candidate) who remained only about two persons standing before the camera of American cameras. The journalists frequently formed a crowd which was even bigger than the audience itself.' When Mr. Tran Van Anh was given the floor, there remained only the American journalists."

Bitter comments appeared in the Saigon press. "The elections have become a rampant disease" (Tien Tayen news 7). "Our people have been too many times given empty promises" (Chinh Do July 7). "Take a close look at the candidates and you'll find in them a band of predators" (Tien Tayen 7). "All of them are notorious malefactors" (Tien Tayen 7). "The candidate Hieu had this to say: 'General Wengy had to get away from the atmosphere by leaving for a rest in Honolulu.'"

How can Mr. Johnson, the principal cause-manner, remain impossible to see such an alarming situation? One of the most conspicuous aspects of the "blehish"

which the American bosses in the White House cannot deny the fact that the U.S. has power and privileges between rival groups among the puppets, especially between the "civilians" and the Thieu-Ky group. The latter have refused to resign during the period of the election campaign as provided for by the U.S. "constitution". Instead they use their power to restrict the election of their opponents, such as by denying necessary facilities to the other candidates during their election tour or playing them a dirty trick by hand-grenade attacks at the place where there were no voters. "Don't Ha incident." At the same time, Thieu and Ky are engaged in different ways to monopolize the votes. Ruder on August 13 reported that Thieu and Ky had distributed to the puppet troops two million dollars to be used in their units and the other at the place of their residence. Thieu and Ky are also busy with such foul practices Thieu and Ky will secure the majority of votes.

This situation cannot but stir up election anxiety and even anger among the U.S. and the South Vietnamese Thieu-Ky clique have indulged in so shoddy tricks to win the election, the very image of "freedom and fairness" which the U.S. has been trying to build up around the election force in South Viet Nam in order

to deceive public opinion in the States and the world. The U.S. has been using the New York Post exclaimed on August 12: "What the Saigon authorities are doing is a mockery of genuine democratic principles. The present election campaign is unfolding in an atmosphere of outright repression and deception which smacks of a most odious totalitarian regime."

Many persons in the U.S. political circles who have been opposing Johnson's policy in Viet Nam have openly criticized the election campaign, castigated the Thieu-Ky group and urged the White House to reconsider its "commitments" to the Saigon puppets. This Johnson to seek an excuse. But his silence consists in silencing the situation of the U.S. two centuries ago to the present situation. South Viet Nam as a plea for the dirty election staged by Saigon puppets. Johnson's statement shows that he thinks too little of the political situation of the people of the newly independent countries. He cannot understand that the countries where power is in the hands of the people, the elections always reflect the aspirations of the people. That is also the case with the U.S. democratic and fair election did take place throughout Viet Nam on January 6, 1960 which led to the formation of the first govern-

As for the election to be held in Saigon, it is "not without a bluish" to the U.S. and to the South. President Johnson's words - because it is rigged by the U.S. and to the South has since held two general elections in which the right of the people to choose their representatives was fully respected.

A friend in a fraud.

## SOUTH VIET NAM GUERRILLAS

(Continued from page 8)

"How could you manage to kill five Yanks alone?"

"They got into the trench" she said. "The man in the lead was five metres from me. He was a tall, thin fellow, pulled the trigger. He fell."

"And how could you kill the others?"

"As they appeared one by one, I shot them. I fired at once as I was scared stiff by their size. The group leader could not control himself and burst into laughter. 'If all of us are scared', he was standing. The thing exploded, killing a few Yanks. The enemy assault was failed."

After the battle Lan received so many congratulations that she blushed.

A SHY GUERRILLA GIRL

LAN was a very shy and timid guerrilla girl. Her Viet Nam mark when injections were given to others and she did not dare to look

Under the people's regime, the peasant lives a completely new life. He feels himself the citizen of a State which defends his interests.

But in the Operation Junction City launched by the enemy, she asked to go and fight. Her husband, who was allowed to go to the front on "probation."

WORK, RICE AND SHELTER FOR ALL

The labouring masses in the cities also benefit from such a situation. In the present, the legacy of the former regime, has been liquidated in the main: one and a half million people belonging to the former regime, formerly engaged in street peddling or handicrafts have been given jobs. The noteworthy is the complete liquidation of prostitution. A veritable army of waifs and strays, a sad legacy from the colonial regime, have been sent to residential centres. Supply of all necessities is ensured. The streets are filled with quantities and

# L.A.F. REPEATED ATTACKS ON ENEMY MILITARY BASES

ON the night of July 25 and early in the morning of July 26, the L.A.F. fired thousands of big gun shells on U.S. 1st Infantry Division Phu Loi base camp. G.P.A. latest reports said.

In the 6th attack on this base, the L.A.F. destroyed 46 planes of various types, 2 radar stations, 1 missile launching pad, killed or wounded over 200 G.I.'s and 8 U.S. majors.

If the 3 previous attacks on this base are included, the L.A.F. altogether destroyed 170 aircraft of various types and put out of action over 1,000 G.I.'s.

## LAI KHE BASE

BEFORE dawn on August 5, 1967, the L.A.F. pounded U.S. 1st Infantry Division base at Lai Khe, destroying 18 helicopters, 3 L-19 planes and armored troop carriers, and wiping out many G.I.'s and 1 U.S. major.

The total losses caused by the L.A.F. in the 5 assaults on this base amounted to 47 planes destroyed and 216 Yanks knocked out.

## SOC TRANG MILITARY AIRFIELD

ON the night of July 31, the Soc Trang military airfield was stormed for the 14th time.

- **PHU LOI Base: 46 Planes, 2 Radar Stations and 1 Missile Launching Pad Destroyed, Over 200 GIs Wiped Out.**
- **LAI KHE Base: 21 Planes and 4 Military Vehicles Destroyed.**
- **SOC TRANG Military Airfield: 6 Planes Destroyed.**
- **CA MAU Airfield: 4 Planes Destroyed or Heavily Damaged.**

enemy planes were destroyed, several others damaged, many enemy troops killed or wounded.

The enemy losses in the 14 attacks on this airfield were 20 aircraft and 60 military vehicles destroyed or damaged, 900 troops including 250 G.I.'s wiped out.

## CA MAU AIRFIELD

ON the night of Aug. 9, the L.A.F. infiltrated into the heart of the provincial capital, attacked Lang Cat airfield, destroyed 4 aircraft, caused serious losses in spite of enemy stringent security precautions.

## TAY NINH TOWN

ON the night of August 13 the L.A.F. slammed mortar shells into Tay Ninh town, destroying many enemy billets. They set on fire a petrol dump, stormed the airfield and its watchtowers, causing heavy losses to the enemy.

They simultaneously completely burned down the "rallying" training center defended by 120 "rallying" cadres and 1 platoon of "civil guards."

Preliminary reports said that in this attack the L.A.F. completely overran the centre and 1 watchtower, heavily damaged the Tay Ninh military sub-sector, burned over 20,000 litres of petrol,

damaged 1 aircraft and 1 armored troop carrier.

## OTHER L.A.F. VICTORIES

### QUANG NAM

1 Puppet Battalion and 300 Yanks Wiped Out

ON August 1, 1967, an enemy band of Day Nam province, was fiercely intercepted by the L.A.F.

According to G.P.A. first reports, in the three days of fighting (ending August 3) the guerrillas and local

army knocked out of action almost completely 1 puppet battalion and 300 G.I.'s, destroyed or damaged to armored vehicles and shot down 2 planes.

### BA RIA

1 Australian Mercenary Company Knocked Out, Another Badly Mauled

ON August 9 two companies of Australian mercenaries were intercepted while landing from helicopters in an area 15km north of Ba Ria provincial capital. The L.A.F. beat off the enemy columns, entirely wiped out 1 company and badly mauled the other.

## Reverse Side of Saigon Forthcoming "Elections"

FACED with the hard realities, President Johnson of late had to admit that there was some "bleep" in the election in Saigon. "If, however, candored public opinion in the U.S. to pay attention to some of the similarities between the fight for democracy and freedom in Viet Nam today and the tough, confused struggle to build a new nation on this U.S. continent two centuries ago (UPI, August 17).

We shall not discuss Mr. Johnson's argument but tell the dirty truth which he has recognized.

In the period prior to August 3rd the election campaign in Saigon was a process of naked fascist dictatorship. The military junta eliminated any candidate who did not fall in with them, ordered mass arrests and imprisonment, cracked down on those intellectuals, writers, artists, businessmen and working people who opposed them, assassinated their opponents, closed down the papers which dared criticize the fraud of the Thieu-Ky ruling clique, threatened to stage a military push to kick down any other elected than Thieu and Ky themselves and even ordered their army to rise up in order to bring pressure to bear on their opponents when necessary. Since August 3rd, the election campaign has seen even more brazen acts

of the military junta and still wider rifts among the U.S. puppets which led them to open denunciation of the election fraud.

Inaugurating the election campaign, the candidates to the "presidency" were also allowed to address the public through the Saigon radio and to call press conferences in order to present their "positions" in the race and also their "programs" which they swore to carry out once they were elected.

But one thing that made the White House nervous was that all the election speeches gave a gloomy picture of the present situation of the country (South Viet Nam). One of the joint tickets went no far as to declare: "The military situation is none-too-bright, security is lacking, production is dropping... An inept policy which combines the lack of independence with demagoguery has led to the devaluation of the piastre and the frightful spiralling of the cost of living as never seen before. The skyrocketing of prices in the town and country in the abyss of misery... Confusion and unrest, a despicable and incapable administration... bribery and corruption, that is the picture of our South Viet Nam." Nevertheless with regard to

the most pressing and fundamental questions such as the aggressive war of the U.S., all that the "candidates" could do was to state in more or less veiled terms that they were the U.S. official line. They asked for continuation of the war, reorganization of the puppet army, more American troops to kill the South Vietnamese people. Concerning the role of the South Viet Nam M.F.L., the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, they only repeated Washington's theme that "It does not constitute an unresolvable problem" in all negotiations. Fed by the Americans, they repeated the same way as their bosses. For this reason, the South Vietnamese people did not care a hoot for what they were saying.

The Western press has also noted that "the population do not feel any concern in the election", that "90 per cent of the South Viet Nam are indifferent to the election campaign" (UPI), that "the rural areas are largely unaware of the coming vote" (Reuters July 23)... At an election rally in Thu Thua district, Tet An province, an inhabitant questioned the candidates: "Will there be peace after the election? Will American planes continue to bomb American guns to shell, American troops to raid our houses and plunder our property? Will our people be allowed to return to their ricefields and our gardens?" In Tra Vinh town, people

## SOUTH VIETNAM GUERRILLAS

### A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD ANTI-U.S. VALIANT FIGHTER

HOANG, 13 years old, is one of the valiant fighters against the Yankees in Thua Thien province. He was at first not allowed to join the guerrilla unit of his village. "When you are as high as your rifle and can fire at the Yankees, you will be drafted in the guerrilla unit," he was answered.

But Hoang insisted. He followed the guerrillas to learn their tactics. All day long he sharpened bamboo spears or dug spiked pits. Alone, he was able to make ridges of much traps. In February 1967, two G.I.'s raiding his locality fell into one of his pits. This success incited other children in the village to emulate him in laying spiked traps.

As Hoang had given proof of his courage and resolve to fight the enemy, he was entrusted by the guerrillas with the task of collecting information about the activities of the G.I.'s now conducting the destruction and pillage in his village. His mission was a complete success. He was then sent as a

scout in an attack on an enemy post.

He headed our fighters into position and followed them in their storming of the post. Taken suddenly, the G.I.'s fled head-shelter. A number of them put up some resistance. Hoang saw five G.I.'s buried in a pit trying to resist; he hurled a hand grenade in their direction: all the five were killed. He was wounded in an arm but kept close to our fighters and kept a keen eye on the enemy.

By his achievements he qualified for the title of "Valiant Anti-U.S. Fighter."

### "AFRAID" OF THE YANKES

WHEN a little girl, Sa, of Ca Chi district, knew only to mind her little brothers and sisters and extract latex from rubber trees. Grown up in the flames of the battle, she joined the guerrilla unit but did the cooking, grew vegetables or raised pigs and poultry. She had a rifle higher than her but never fired a shot with it except in training. She longed for an occasion to make use of it against enemy troops.

One day, the Yankees raided her locality. All her unit went up. The enemy did his best to make a threat but was beaten off. Some G.I.'s managed to penetrate into a trench she was defending. She fired shot after shot. Her comrades felt worried, because the gun shot came from her direction. After the battle they discovered five enemy corpses in a heap. Perplexed, the group leader asked her,

(Continued page 6)

(Continued page 6)